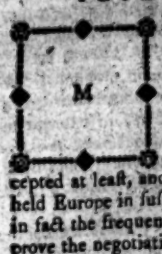
(XLVIIId YEAR.) THE (No. 2330.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1791.

PETERSBURGH, *June* 3.



R. FAWKENER, the new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the court of London, had an audience of the empress the day before yesterday, at Czarsko-Zelo, a circumstance which clearly demonstrates that his mission is accepted at least, and that the rupture, which has so long held Europe in suspense, is not yet resolved on; and in fact the frequent arrival and departure of couriers prove the negotiations to be as brisk as ever. One is arrived from Stockholm, sent by count Stackelberg, by whom we learn the departure of the king of Sweden for Aix-la-Chapelle, and probably for London; that minister met with a very friendly reception from his majesty, and, previous to his departure, had several conferences with him; but the result did not authorise him to display the character of ambassador. Count de Goltz, the Prussian minister, had lately received a courier from Berlin, and M. de Rosencrantz, the Danish minister, another from Copenhagen. The combined fleets of admirals Tschitschagoff and Kruse, and the fleet of galleys and flat bottomed boats commanded by the prince of Nassau, are ready to sail. The empress has presented the latter with a yacht, formerly used by the sovereign.

RATISBON, *June* 18.

The greater part of the instructions concerning the affairs of Alsace has already been laid before the diet. Some among them are very moderate; others are written in a strong and energetic style; among these last may be reckoned the following:

1. To declare to France that the empire of Germany will not be bound by the alliances and treaties of peace concluded with that crown; and that, in consequence,

2. It will endeavour to prosecute all the claims legitimately founded on the different provinces ceded to France.

3. That the commerce between the two nations having hitherto been to the disadvantage of Germany, a decree of the empire will be issued to prohibit the entry of all French merchandises whatever; to enforce which prohibition a line of troops shall be formed upon the frontiers.

4. That all the French possessions in the empire, as well as the rights which that power exercises, ought to be sequestrated, till restoration can be made of the possessions, rights, &c. of the claiming princes.

5. The national assembly having sent into Germany many members of the congregation of what is called the propaganda, to disseminate democratic principles there, principles which cannot assimilate with the constitution of the empire, a rigorous law shall be enacted, ordaining, that every Frenchman or German who shall profess these principles, either public or private, shall be punished with death.

6. With respect to a declaration of war against France, as that must depend upon a majority of votes, it is to be observed that each state ought to consider for its own and for the general interest, that the empire would soon be divided into portions, if each foreign power could usurp some integrant part of it, without dread of the reclaiming and efficacious powers whereby the Germanic confideration ought to maintain against every state, the propriety of all its members.

7. That the empire is yet possessed of sufficient honour, and of vigour sufficiently formidable to defend its rights and possessions against its neighbours; and it is evident, that if the princes who are attached to its glory as to its existence, suffer themselves to be actuated but by true patriotism, and unite under the head of the empire with that ancient valour which has ever distinguished the German nation, nothing will be able to withstand its efforts; the boasting of perjured usurpers, it would be very easy for the princes successfully to and notwithstanding oppose every attempt against those treaties which have solemnly ratified to the German princes those rights which they possess in Lorrain and Alsace.

LIE[illegible] *June* 7.

The national guard [illegible] village of Lesquin stopped an ecclesiastic, who had a considerable quantity of louis-d'ors and one bag of silver, in his carriage; the whole weighing 160lb. besides this, a quantity of assignats, and some rouleaux of louis, were found upon his person. This money is said to have been the first payment of a million to be furnished by the late abbot of St. Bertin to the Cardinal de Rohan, to hasten the passage of the Rhine. Thus the counter-revolution has received another pull back.

COLOGNE, *June* 6.

We learn from Ulm in Suabia, that the count d'Artois is arrived there with six chaises for himself and suit. M. de Calonne is arrived there also. The prince de Conde left Worms on the 31st of May to go to Ulm by the way of Manheim and Bruchal. A great number of carriages are gone the same road, probably with French emigrants, who are assembling at their general rendezvous. They undoubtedly mean to attempt an invasion, to avail themselves of the seeds of discontent sown in the kingdom. However if we judge by the result of the first essay, there is no great probability of their succeeding. Accounts from Strasburgh, of the 1st of June, mention the arrival of a courier from Huninguen with a letter from M. d'Affry, commandant of that place, to general de Gelb, who commands the troops here, informing him that the counter-revolutionists, who were assembled in Switzerland, had made a formal attack on Huninguen, assailed the first post, and killed the sentinel. These are all the details we have yet learnt. Alsace seems the place against which the insurgents direct their forces, depending on the great number of partisans in that country. However, all the garrison of Huninguen and the national guards have put themselves under arms, and M. de Gelb was preparing to march immediately to their succour.

LEYDEN, *June* 9.

The accounts from the empire are confirmed. The count d'Artois has been at Ulm, but is returned to Augsbourg. M. de Calonne does not mean to go there, for which reason the prince de Lambese and other emigrants of the old French nobility, have quitted Manheim and Deux Ponts, where they had assembled to wait the result of the attempt on Huninguen, which it seems has not answered their expectations.

PARIS, *June* 20.

By a letter from Evereux we learn, that at Gace, in the department of Orne, the inhabitants, the moment they heard of the king's escape, all flew to arms; but having none in their city, they went to seek them at a neighbouring castle, in which a number of ex nobles were assembled. They, however, refused to furnish them with arms, and five of them in consequence lost their heads.

They write from the department of Galvados, that above forty gentlemen of the environs of Orbec and Bernay disappeared on the 13th of this month. It is presumed they are gone to join the revolution army.

LONDON, *June* 29.

The caution with which the journey of their majesties from and to Paris is related in the Gazette, is extremely remarkable. For any thing that appears there, their journey may have been an excursion of pleasure, from which they return, because the weather was not agreeable to them!

One circumstance is confidently related as to the reception of their majesties in Paris. The barriers being closely guarded, the Parisian mob could not go out to meet them; and, in the city, the streets were lined by the national guard; but the latter, though they gave the military salute to the provincial battalions of the national guards, which preceded and followed the royal carriage, shewed no mark of respect when their majesties passed them.

From the address of the national assembly to the nation it appears, however, that there is no intention of considering the king as a criminal. They call his flight a *carrying off*, and, as the address was carefully composed in the constitutional committee, it may be considered as a proof, that the popular party intend no vengeance against the monarch. They are to be commended for this conduct, not only on account of its humanity and policy, but because it shews their honourable adherence to the prior maxims of the law, at a time when the law, if they pleased, is nothing more than their power.

On the arrival of the messenger on Saturday, with the news of the king of France having quitted Paris, the prince de Carency, the marquis de Choiseul, and the duc de Pienne, set off instantly for Ostend and Brussels. At Dover they met the account of his capture; but, inspired with sentiments of royalty, they continued their route to join the royal princess and the army at Metz.

The marquis de Bouille has not been apprehended. It is said, that he escaped by exchanging his uniform with a private dragoon; and that this man being taken for the marquis gave rise to the report of his apprehension.

Colonel Forsen is arrested on a charge of having procured the carriages and horses that conveyed the royal family out of the capital. Mr. Thierry, the king's valet de chambre, has disappeared.

M. Calonne is said to have taken aboard with him a Swiss gentleman, whom he had selected out for very rare ability.—This gentleman had the address to reach the French king—to carry on and plan all that scheme, which, so unfortunately for the king, has been defeated—he arranged every means for his escape—procured the relay of horses, along the road, and concerted every step necessary for the escape of the royal family.

That gentleman is now safe!

He made a noble effort to rescue the king—whose person made it still more difficult to save him.

Fortune has defeated that event!—It will remain with a *generous people* not to make an ill issue of what accident has put into their power.

June 30. The French East-India company notwithstanding the general depression of their country, maintain their credit in the most exemplary manner; to one house alone, a few days back they remitted in one bill, no less a sum than 40,000l.

July 5. Nothing remarkable concerning their majesties the king and queen of France, arrived yesterday in the advices from Paris. They are both in the Thuilleries; but the queen, it was supposed, would be shortly removed to the convent of Val-de-Grace.

A plan for raising the Royal George was this day laid before the admirals and principal navy officers in this place, by a Mr. Edwards, who is to receive 70,000l. from government if he succeeds, and nothing if he fails.

The Neptune, captain Balfour, belonging to Leith, in the Greenland Fishery, was lost on the ice the 23d of May, by two large pieces of ice meeting, said to be from forty to fifty miles in extent, which cut her through in five minutes. The crew were saved by getting upon the ice.

A courier which set out from Sistovia on the 10th ult. arrived at Vienna on the 25th, and brought the important intelligence that the Austrian plenipotentiaries had broke up the conferences, and retired to Bucharest. The two ministers, baron Herbert and count Easterhazy, quitted the place of conference without concluding any thing; and the other ministers of England and Holland, though they remained there, were making preparation for their return to Vienna.

A gentleman just returned from Petersburgh, says, that the reception which Mr. Fawkener experienced from the Czarina, and the Russian ministers, on his arrival, was not only the most polite, but the most cordial that any of his predecessors ever met with at that court; and at the time of departure from that city, it was positively said, that the empress had agreed to submit herself, in the most candid manner, to the mediations of the allied powers.

July 6. A gentleman aged upwards of 60, was, and had been for some years, violently afflicted with the stone and gravel in the bladder and kidnies; he was advised to eat raw onions, and drink the juice of the soureſt crab apples, particularly in the mornings, and to use as much of both as his stomach and constitution could bear at all times in the day; by continuing the use of these things about a year, he was perfectly cured, and remains so to this day without any return of the complaint, and can now attend his business, which before he could not, from the extremity of the pain. For those constitutions that cannot so well bear the strong acid of the crab apple, may be substituted in its room a jam or conserve made of the blackberry in its unripe state, while it is of a red colour; let the juice or pulp be passed through a sieve after the berries have been boiled in a covered jar set in a kettle of water for five or six hours over the fire; to every quart of the pulp or juice, thus boiled, add two pounds of lump sugar, boil and skim it, and so keep for use.—Dose, a tea spoon full at night, or oftener, if the constitution will bear it.

July 7. All was quiet at Paris when the last express came away, and the confusion excited in other parts of France had subsided. M. de la Fayette had recovered the public confidence and esteem by his open and frank conduct.

Notwithstanding the capture of his majesty, the "die is now cast," and this affair will naturally lead to events of the most important nature.

A letter just received from Grand Cairo, the metropolis of Egypt, by the way of Leghorn, says, that the plague rages there most violently, and has already carried off upwards of 120,000 people.

The following is the copy of a letter from M. d'Orleans to the printer of one of our news-papers, after the flight of the king was known:

"SIR,

"Having read in your journal your opinion on the measures to be taken on the return of the king, and all that your justice and impartiality have dictated respecting me, I ought to repeat to you what I have publicly declared since the 21st and 22d of this month to several members of the national assembly, that I am ready to serve my country, by land or by sea, in a diplomatic capacity—in short, in any post which requires but a zeal and an unbounded devotion to the public good; but that, if a regency be the question, I renounce from this moment for ever, all rights which the constitution gives me to be elected to that office. I do assure you, that having made so many sacrifices to the interests of the people, and the cause of liberty, I have not freedom in my own mind to depart from the rank of a simple citizen, which I have adopted, but with a firm determination to remain for ever in it—in consequence ambition would in me be inexcusable. It is not for the purpose of silencing my detractors that I make this declaration. I know too well that my zeal for the national liberty, and for equality, which is its basis, will

ever heighten their hatred against me. I disdain their calumnies—my conduct will ever prove the malignity and the absurdity of them; but on this occasion I ought to declare my sentiments and my irrevocable resolutions, that the public opinion may not rest upon a false basis, in its reasonings upon new measures which it might be necessary to adopt.

(Signed) L. P. ORLEANS."

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, June 25.

"Soon after the departure of the king was known here, all the officers of the first regiment, nine officers of the 22d, and three sergeants, marched to join the king, and got safe to Furnes, in Austrian Flanders, at two o'clock on Saturday morning—having previously tore the national colours of the regiment, and their cockades.

"The regiments at nine o'clock chose their future officers from the sergeants and corporals, in presence of the mayor and municipality of Dunkirk.

"The commandant of the town was threatened with the *lanterne* for opposing their measures."

NOOTKA SOUND.

As an opinion prevails in the city, that the court of Spain had refused to settle the claims of our merchants respecting the captures at Nootka, and as a belief is entertained by many persons, that the courts of London and Madrid are not on the most friendly footing, and that the latter had refused to comply with all the terms of the convention, it is thought necessary that we should state from authority what is the actual state of the negotiation respecting the claims of our merchants, and how far they are in a train of amicable settlement.

Mr. Hammond's journey to London certainly does not proceed from any misunderstanding between the two courts; he has brought with him the news that the court of Madrid had expressed itself most willing to settle the claims of our merchants in the affair of Nootka, and had accordingly appointed Monsieur Emanuel de la Sieras, as its commissioner to adjust this business, who left Madrid the 6th ult. and is now at Paris on his way hither. Our court has appointed Sir Ralph Woodford to act with M. de la Sieras; and these two gentlemen are to settle what ought to be the fair claims of our merchants for the loss of their real property, as well as the advantages they were likely to receive from their trade to Nootka; for it is but fair that the probable profits should likewise be taken into consideration, and full indemnity made, since it is known, by former advices from China, as well as by more recent accounts, that the Spaniards have since carried on a most lucrative trade indeed with China in the articles of furs, which was grafted on the stoppage of our ships, and the depredations committed by them on our property; from which cause the late disputes with Spain originated. It is settled that should these two commissioners above named not agree in opinion respecting a quantum of damages which the court of Spain ought to pay, that a third person should be called in, named by some power in friendship with both counties, who shall arbitrate with these gentlemen.

The fair proposals of the court of Spain are fully approved of, and is the best refutation to the many idle reports of a misunderstanding between the two nations.

The merchants engaged in this business are not the needy adventurers which malice has reported them to be; they were engaged in an extensive line of commerce, and had prepared buildings, which, though not fit for habitation, were sufficiently strong for the deposite of their furs.

The commissioners will meet the latter end of this month.

The different corps of Belfast volunteers have come to a resolution of assembling in full uniform on the 14th of July next, the anniversary of the French revolution, and firing a *feu de joye* in commemoration of that event. Immediately afterwards there will be a meeting of the volunteers and principal inhabitants at the Linen Hall, for the purpose of declaring and publishing their opinion on a revolution so important to the general happiness of mankind.

A few days since was married at Powerstock, near Bridgport, Mr. Richard Harbin, aged 80 years, to Miss Gale, a young lady of 18, with an independent fortune.

Tuesday night, at ten o'clock, Mr. Timms, the long expected messenger from Petersburgh, arrived at the secretary of state's office, Whitehall, with dispatches from Mr. Fawkener, the English envoy extraordinary to that court, for negotiating a peace between Russia and the Turks.

By these dispatches we are informed, that nothing decisive is actually concluded on between the two courts. The impenetrable secrecy which prevails in the higher departments of government, precludes us from stating minutely what are the particular points on which they differ in opinion; but it gives us much satisfaction to assure the public, that although Mr. Fawkener's dispatches do not afford the agreeable news of his having yet completely fulfilled the object of his mission, there are well founded hopes of its being very shortly accomplished, every thing being in a fair way of adjustment.

BATH, *July* 7.

About one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the night watchmen of this city and of Bristol were alarmed by a violent rushing noise in the air, occasioned by an immense ball of fire passing in a direction nearly from East to West, which illuminated the earth equal to the brightest full moon.

A certain and infallible method of preserving French beans, potatoes, and other tender vegetables from being injured by the spring and summer frosts:—Before the sun rises, wash off all the white frost from the plants with a watering-pot of common pond or spring water. The above has been tried this summer and had the desired effect.

KINGSTON, *July* 23.

A most singular and calamitous instance of the effect of a sudden inundation, occurred on the 18th of last month, in the island of Cuba, at a place called the Puente Grandes, about five miles from the Havanna, and where the king's mills for the manufacture of snuff are situated. At this place there is a river, which runs between two hills, has several houses on its banks, and is much used for bathing by the inhabitants of the city, who, at the time mentioned, were there in considerable numbers. A gentle rain had fallen in the earliest part of the day, but about seven in the evening such a deluge poured down, that a person, who was near the spot, declares that nothing was visible but a huge body of water; this continued falling for near three hours, at the expiration of which, the river, that on the preceding day had been near fifty feet below its banks, overflowed, and inundated the adjacent land; destroyed, in a short time, the whole of the stupendous mills, and several dwelling houses. The consternation and terror excited by this sudden visitation, may be more easily imagined than described; near 500 unhappy persons perished in the water, and the damage sustained is computed at upwards of a million of dollars.

DANBURY, *August* 15.

A letter from a person in the army of lord Cornwallis, dated at Fort William, Bengal, in India, January 22, to his father in Fairfield—mentions, that the war in those parts is at a very great height. That his lordship had lately taken the command of the British forces, consisting of about 40,000 regular troops, besides blacks. That they have been worsted by the enemy, with a force of 300,000, and are now in fear of a second defeat.

The writer was one of those brave sons of American liberty, who effected the capture of his present commander.

PITTSBURGH, *August* 13.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that on Tuesday the 2d instant, captains Beatty and Doyle's companies, with detachments of artillery and levies, sailed from this place for head-quarters: They are to be joined at Whelin by major Bedinger's Virginia battalion, and to take two brigades of horses for the campaign, the whole to be commanded by colonel Darke.

About eight miles down the Ohio one of the store boats struck a rock, and although part of her load was powder, it was all preserved safe, and no other loss was sustained than a few bushels of Indian corn, owing to the exertions of the officers and men. The boat was repaired the next day, and went on with the fleet, which was seen going on well last Sunday morning near fifty miles down, though the river was remarkably low.

On the 7th, captain Phelon arrived at this place after a march of 600 miles, with a fine body of troops, and yesterday a large convoy of majors Butler and Clark's battalions of levies embarked and sailed for head-quarters, under the command of colonel George Gibson. They are to take in two other brigades of horses at Whelin. The militia have taken post at different stations for the protection of the frontiers, while the army will be performing their part against our tawney enemies; and another embarkation is preparing to move in a few days, so that, under Providence, we may hope, in a short time, to see our citizens at peace.

We hear that an additional number of continental troops are on their march for this quarter.

Accounts from Fort Franklin, on French creek, mention, that old Mr. Mead, the father of the two principal settlers of that name on French creek, is found dead, with old Bull, the Indian that was the principal murderer of Cutwright's family this summer, near this place. They were close together, the Indian stabbed in the belly, and a cut across his throat with a knife. Mr. Mead had been taken prisoner, on the 28th ult. by two Indians, Bull and another, and on their way, a day's travel in the woods, the old man, though feeble with age, yet of a bold spirit, watching his opportunity, and seizing the Indian's knife, had given him his death; but, it is supposed, the other Indian overpowered and killed him.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 29.

After the flight of the king of France was known, the national assembly sat *one hundred and twenty-seven hours*, without intermission, the members relieving each other for rest and refreshment by turns—an evidence of their firmness and heroism in the moment of danger.

Aug. 31. A treatise on the inoculation of horses for the strangles, has just made its appearance in London. It is a plain, sensible, and useful tract, in which the author recommends inoculating young horses with the matter from the glands of a distempered horse: The mode which he has pursued, has been to introduce lint wetted with the infectious matter into an incision on the inside of the upper lip, leaving it there till it is discharged by suppuration or accident: Little previous preparation or subsequent treatment is necessary, especially if the operation is performed at the time which Mr Ford, [the author] judges most advisable, "at the age of a month or six weeks, while the foal sucks of the mare."

CHURCH LABOUR.

A clergyman in the diocese of St. Asaph, before he attained the age of 50, had married 650 couples, baptised 2640 children, buried 2000 corpses, read the church service 6514 times, and preached 2500 sermons, all in one church!—This was only half the duty, the other part of which was performed by ten different persons.

BALTIMORE, *September* 6.

Extract of a letter from the reverend Joseph Lathrop, of West-Springfield, to the reverend doctor Stiles, president of Yale-College, New-Haven, dated July 18, 1791.

"As I am writing, I beg leave to communicate a little incident, which may perhaps give some light in the natural history of birds. A neighbour of mine having occasion to go into the meeting-house, with some others, late in autumn, after the cold weather had commenced, observed one of those beautiful birds called *hum birds*, perched on a nail, in attitude so natural that he at first imagined it to be alive. With caution he approached, and laid his hand gently upon it, and found it stiff and lifeless. While he and others were handling and examining the curious little creature, he discovered a small degree of motion, which induced him to put it into his bosom, where, in a short time, it recovered perfect animation, and all the agility of a hum-bird in summer. This instance has, in some measure, confirmed an opinion, which I have long entertained, that many of our summer-birds continue among us, through the winter, in a torpid insensible state. If the bird above mentioned could be so soon re-animated by the warmth of a human body, why may not others be capable of revivifcence in the beams of the vernal sun?

"A curiosity of a different kind, relating to the human species, I will take the liberty to mention.—A young man in this town, some years since, was, in consequence of bathing in water, visited with a peculiar kind of disorder, which operated by paroxisms. When a fit seized him he would at first fall down; but in a moment or two rise, possessed of an agility far superior to what was natural. In two or three hours, and sometimes sooner, the fit would pass off and leave him in his usual state, and, to appearance, in health. But what was most remarkable in his case, was the state of his mind. While he was in a fit, he perfectly remembered things which had occurred in the preceding fit, but nothing which had happened in the intervals, or in the time prior to his disorder. In the intervals, all his fits, and every thing which had passed in them, were totally obliterated; but he could distinctly recollect the occurrences of former intervals. The time of his fits appeared to him in continuity, as did also his healthful periods—when one was present, the other was lost. If, in the time of a fit, he took up any business, he would drop it when the fit ceased, without any recollection of the matter; and when the fit returned he would resume the business, without any idea of his having discontinued it. The case was the same, if he undertook any thing in the intervals of his disorder. In short, he seemed to have two distinct minds, which acted by turns independently of each other. In the space, I think, of about two years, by the use of a particular remedy, his fits left him, and he was reduced to a simple consciousness. The remedy which cured him, or deprived him of one of his souls, I have not been able to learn, the family having lost the receipt.

"The above account I received from his father and from others of the family."

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue,

On Thursday the 13th day of *October* next, on the premises, in the city of Annapolis,

ABOUT eighty years, the unexpired term of a LEASE from Charles Carroll, Esquire, of Carrollton, to the subscribers, executors of John Criddle, deceased, a portion of GROUND, being part of two LOTS, lying in the city aforesaid, situate on Prince-George's and Fleet streets, subject to a ground rent of twenty six pounds five shillings, current money, per annum: On the premises are five tenements, renting for ninety-nine pounds per annum, and will be sold together, or in the portions as now divided and rented, by

J. DAVIDSON, } Executors of
R. P. DAVIS, } John Criddle.

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale,

At the late dwelling of VACHEL YATES, deceased, in the city of Annapolis, on Friday the 16th of *September*,

A NEGRO WOMAN, several pair of neat fashionable stays, stay-goods, whale-bone, stay-maker's tools, and sundry articles of household furniture. And,

On the next day, will be SOLD, at the plantation of JOSHUA YATES, a riding horse, a negro boy, and sundry articles of household furniture, late the property of Vachel Yates, deceased.

If either of the days should not be fair, the sale will be as above on the first fair day after Sunday excepted. JOSHUA YATES, Executor of *Vachel Yates*, deceased.

August 29, 1791.

The Leonard-Town Jockey Club Purse of TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS,

WILL be run for, over a course near town, on the last WEDNESDAY in *September*, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the four mile heats, agreeable to the rules of the Annapolis Jocky Club.

On the day following, a PURSE of FIFTEEN GUINEAS will be run for, free as above, the two mile heats, for any [illegible] under five years old, agreeable as aforesaid.

Lands for Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, for caſh, on MONDAY the 26th day of *September*, inſtant, at 11 o'clock,

ONE hundred and ſeventy-three ACRES, more or leſs, of valuable LAND, ſituated on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of two tracts of land, the one called *Harneſs's Range*, the other *Part of Snowden's Reputation Supported*. The land is rich, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco, Indian corn, and every kind of ſmall grain; the land abounds with timber of the firſt quality, and hath a great proportion of wood, together with two never failing ſtreams of water running through it, and a large proportion of meadow may be eaſily made; contiguous to this land is one of the fineſt ranges now in this county for every kind of ſtock. Its diſtance from the city of Annapolis ten miles, from Baltimore-town twenty-two miles, and from the ſeat of federal government twenty-five miles.

Any perſon inclinable to ſee the land, by application to the ſubſcriber may be ſhewn it, together with a plot of the ſame.

THOMAS TALBOTT.

September 1, 1791. 10 78

JAMES MACKUBIN,

At his STORE, near the Market,

Hath juſt received, by the brig *Greyhound*, and ſhip *Cheaſapeake*, from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

Fall & Winter GOODS,

Which he will ſell, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for CASH,

—CONSISTING OF—

SUPERFINE Cloths,	Bed-Ticking,
Fine Ditto,	Corduroys,
Elaſtic Ditto,	Thickſetts,
Milled Drab Ditto,	Sattinets,
Forreſt Ditto,	Royal Ribs,
Caſſimers,	Silk Stockings,
Coatings, plain & ſtriped,	Cotton Ditto,
Halfthicks,	Worſted Ditto,
Negro Cottons,	Plated Ditto,
Fearnoughts,	Yarn Ditto,
Flannels,	Luteſtrings,
Baize,	Perſians,
Caſſimer Veſt Shapes,	Modes,
Toyſinet Ditto,	Black Sattin Florentine,
Roſe and Striped Blankets,	Callicoes,
Carpets and Carpeting,	Durants,
Oſnabrigs,	Wildboars,
Ticklenburgs,	Cambletts,
Ruſſia Sheeting,	Jone's Spinning,
Rolls and Heſſin,	Moreens.
Iriſh Sheeting,	

1

He hath alſo, in the GROCERY LINE,

RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, HYSON, CONGO and BOHEA TEAS.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland to reinſtate me in the ſame right to my land in St. Mary's county, that was given by my father for my ſupport, which was changed by the act of confiſcation.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

St. Mary's, Auguſt 26, 1791. 1

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the next general aſſembly of Maryland to confirm my title to part of a TRACT of LAND called RICHARD's DELIGHT. 1

DENNIS NALLEY.

Charles county, Auguſt 20, 1791.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and diſcharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

STEPHEN CLARKE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1791. 1

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, at their next ſeſſion for an act to diſcharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

RISDON BOZMAN,

Somerſet county, September 7, 1791. 1

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there will be a petition preferred before the next general aſſembly of Maryland for a law to paſs empowering ſundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county to erect an inſpection houſe, for tobacco, on South river, at a place called and known by the name of Edward's Point, where there formerly was one for that purpoſe, though burnt down by ſome malicious perſon or perſons.

September 2, 1791.

THE ſubſcriber is under the diſagreeable neceſſity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general aſſembly, for a law to relieve him from debts he is unable to pay.

JOHN M. DUVALL.

LOST, or STOLEN,

From the *Indian Landing*, on the fifteenth of Auguſt laſt,

A SORREL MARE, about fourteen hands high, blaze face, two hind feet white, a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, the trots, paces and canters; all her gates are remarkable eaſy, only when jaded, then trots rough; when ſhe had on a ſaddle and bridle. Whoever brings home ſaid mare, ſaddle and bridle, ſhall receive FOUR DOLLARS, or in proportion for either, paid by

Sept 3, 1791. JOHN WARFIELD,

who lives within three miles of ſaid Landing.

Anne Arundel county, Auguſt 22, 1791.

Agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of WILLIAM DAVIS, deceaſed, will be SOLD, at *Public Sale*, for caſh, on TUESDAY the 13th of *September*, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the ſaid William Davis's late dwelling, on South river,

ALL the perſonal property of ſaid Davis, conſiſting of two valuable negro men and one old woman, ſtock of various kinds, houſehold and kitchen furniture, plantation utenſils, tobacco in parcel, ſundry valuable weaving gear, and loom, with many other articles too tedious to mention. The ſale will begin at 11 o'clock,

All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

JOHN JACOBS, jun. } Executors.
ROBERT DAVIS, jun. }

3X

By virtue of ſundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on *Wedneſday* the 7th of September next, at twelve o'clock, at Mr. William Spurrier's Tavern, Elk-Ridge,

SUNDRY TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, and ſome NEGROES, viz.

One hundred and fifty-three acres of land, called *Food Plenty*, the property of William Haſleen.

Forty-ſeven acres of land called *Sapling Range*, the property of James Brown.

A part of a tract of land called *Moorehouſe Generoſity*, ſuppoſed to contain 135 acres, and *Dorſey's Addition to Thomas's Lot*, 15 acres, the property of Baſil Ridgely.

—LIKEWISE,—

A negro boy named *Dick*, and a negro girl named *Jude*, the property of Thomas Cole, by

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, Auguſt 23, 1791. 3 X

Annapolis, Auguſt 30, 1791.

By virtue of ſundry writs of *fieri facias* to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Wedneſday the 14th of September next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. GEORGE MANN's, in the city of Annapolis,

THE life eſtate of JOHN MACKALL, of a tract of LAND called SILVER STONE, about 800 acres, in Anne-Arundel county; taken and ſold as the property of the ſaid John Mackall, by

2X JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

For one or more Years,

ABOUT 800 ACRES of good LAND, lying on South river, with convenient buildings neceſſary for carrying on a FARM. For particulars inquire of the ſubſcriber, or *John Beirn*, jun. Annapolis.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

Auguſt 25, 1791. 3X

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the next general aſſembly, that an act may paſs to empower her to collect, by way of execution, all public taxes due to Benjamin Howard as collector for the year 1785, alſo all county charges and officers fees, and all fees or other balances due to him as ſheriff and collector of the county for the years 1788 and 1789.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Anne-Arundel county, Auguſt 30, 1791. 2

Orphan School Lottery.

SEVERAL of the MANAGERS having omitted to make returns, the drawing of the lottery is unavoidably poſtponed until Tueſday the 18th of October, when it will certainly commence drawing. 2

Wanted immediately,

A YOUNG LAD capable of attending in a retail ſtore. Inquire of the printers. 2

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, Auguſt 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th inſtant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdeventure, as ſoon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile diſtant from this town) he was met and accoſted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a ſmall black horſe, ſome triffling converſation enſued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent ſtab in the breaſt with a knife, or ſome ſuch weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any perſon who will diſcover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, ſo that he be convicted thereof. 2

JAMES H. STONE.

Kent county, Auguſt 25, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Kent county intend to petition the next general aſſembly of Maryland, to paſs an act to empower the county court of ſaid county to cauſe a new road to be opened from Iſaac Perkins's mills to New-Market, and in their diſcretion to ſhut up or leave open part of the old road from Marches lane to New-Market aforeſaid, and to tax the county (or in their option the perſons concerned) the expence and damages incurred for opening the ſaid new road. 2

Twelve Dollars Reward.

Auguſt 22, 1791.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 10th day of May, a country born negro ſlave named PHILL, about twenty-eight or nine years of age, five feet ſeven or eight inches high; he is a very likely black fellow, and has large black eyes; had on and took with him when he went away, a new felt hat, a ſhort red broad cloth coat, a brown linen ditto, a yellow ſtampt cotton jacket, a white linen ſhirt, a pair of brown ſuffian breeches, a cotton and linen ſhirt, a pair of ſtriped bed-ticking trouſers, a pair of worſted ſtockings, and a pair of ſhoes and buckles. I underſtand that he has hired himſelf in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, and paſſes by the name of CHARLES BUTLER. I will give the above reward to any perſon delivering the ſaid fellow to me, or eight dollars for ſecuring him in any gaol, ſo that I get him. All perſons are forewarned harbouring the ſaid negro at their peril.

HENRY NEALE. 2

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DELIA LUSBY, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment to Mr. *Gilbert Murdoch*, of the city of Annapolis, who is fully authoriſed by me to receive the ſame, that thoſe to whom the eſtate is indebted may be paid, who are hereby requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, this being the ſecond time of adverting, which, if not ſufficient, there will be another method taken by the 20th of September.

—LIKEWISE,—

To be SOLD, on the 20th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock, at the late dwelling of Jacob Luſby, deceaſed, near South river,

The PROPERTY of the ſaid *Delia Luſby*, conſiſting of a parcel of young negroes, boys and girls, able to be of moſt any ſervice; beds and other furniture; ſome cattle, and the half part of a ferry boat. The term of the ſale is caſh.

E. MURDOCH, Adminiſtratrix.

Auguſt 29, 1791. 3

THE SECURITIES for JOHN BEALL, Eſq; as collector of the ſtate taxes in Prince-George's county, for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, having, by law, authority to collect only what was in arrear, or appeared due on the books of ſaid Mr. Beall at the time the ſaid ſecurities got poſſeſſion of them; and the ſubſcribers, being ſecurities for the ſaid Mr. Beall as ſheriff for the year 1785, having, in conſequence thereof, a conſiderable ſum of money to pay into the treaſury in Annapolis, do hereby caution and adverti ſe all thoſe whom it may concern, that no perſon or perſons (the ſubſcribers excepted) neither had, has, or can have, any claim, right or title, in juſtice, law or equity, to aſk, demand or receive, any fines, fees, forfeitures, &c. due on the books of Mr. John Beall on the day he gave up the ſaid books—PUBLIC NOTICE is given to thoſe who have not yet paid, as well as thoſe who may have paid to ſuch as had not any right to receive, That the ſubſcribers, when authoriſed, will proceed to collect all ſums of money due on ſaid books, to which they are legally entitled.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.
ALEXANDER DUVALL.

3X

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcriber intends to petition the juſtices of Cæcil and Kent county courts, at their next October terms, for commiſſions to prove and mark the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. *Weſtfall Manor*, *Heath's Range*, the firſt part, *Heath's Range*, the ſecond part, *Sedgefield*, *Tea's Purchaſe*, *Hall's*, *Heath's Outlot*, *Heath's Foreſt*, and *Cox's Old Field*, agreeable to an act of aſſembly in thoſe caſes made and provided. DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

Auguſt 14, 1791. 3

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on or about the 6th day of Auguſt, 1791, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 44 years of age, five feet eleven inches high; he is a ſtout ſquare well made fellow, and when out of temper ſpeaks very loud; he has remarkable ſmall legs for a man of his ſize, and large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mrs. Lewis of this county, who raiſed him, has ſince had ſeveral maſters before he became the property of the ſubſcriber; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, oſnabrig ſhirt and one white ditto, ſtriped Holland trouſers, and a ſhort blue jacket. He is a very artful fellow, and probably will change his name and cloaths and paſs for a freeman. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro in the gaol of the county where he is taken, or in any other gaol, ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reaſonable charges, paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD. 3

Just Arrived,

In the Sloop *Plenty*, from MADEIRA, and to be sold, by

James Williams,

A FEW PIPES of Choice Three-Years Old

London Bill WINE,

Shipped by the house of *Lamar, Hill, Biffet* and *Co.* by order, and for particular use; perhaps its equal to any wine shipped. 6w

August 17, 1791. 4

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 18th of June last, a yellow complexion fellow by the name of SAUL, formerly the property of Dr. Mood, about five feet eight inches high, spare made; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, a fearnought jacket, his under jacket cotton velvet, a coarse country linen shirt, not much worn, a pair of short breeches of a lead colour. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home, shall receive the sum of FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, from me. 3X WILLIAM BURNS, living in Montgomery county, near the Ten Mile creek.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful SEAT or LOT of LAND, the place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Esquire, known by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of South river ferry, containing 835 acres. The improvements on this valuable farm are remarkably good, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made in a favourable year 15,000 gallons of cider, equal, if not superior, to any in the state.

——ALSO,——

A small TRACT of LAND, binding on South river, nearly adjoining the above, containing 229 acres, on which is an orchard of choice fruit, a convenient and comfortable dwelling house, a large barn, quite new, with other necessary out-houses. A more particular description of the above lands is considered unnecessary, as it is presumed those disposed to purchase, will previously view them.

The two tracts will be sold together, or separately, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, and possession given on the first day of January next, with permission to sow fall grain.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, which will be made easy, by applying to

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco, August 9, 1791. 5

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of WOODSTOCK MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, situated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles distant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is only fixteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing glass works, combine to render its situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a desirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made easy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of West river, or Dr STEUART, of Annapolis.

July 6, 1791. 11 tf

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for over the course near this city, on the second TUESDAY in *October* next. Further particulars will be inserted in due time. 5

☞ This is to give NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and a discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

REZEKIAH COOPER.

Kent county, July 22, 1791. 6

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to lay out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until it intersects the road leading from Salisbury to Stevens's ferry at the plantation of Joshua Morris.

GILLISS POLK.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne-Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 15th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of *Edward*, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intension, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

*** ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ss.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose; that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his said situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within seven steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was beat upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasion, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it; and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy. 14

JOHN RIGBY,

STAY-MAKER,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has laid in a large and well chosen assortment of the best MATERIALS of all kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch: He hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those who please to favour him with their commands.

LADIES, who live at a distance, may have stays made to fit them by sending the linings of their old ones, or measuring in the following manner:—

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

Said RIGBY returns his sincere thanks to all his customers, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as he does and always will do his utmost to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

A LAD, about fourteen years of age, wanted as an Apprentice to the above business.

Annapolis, August 10th, 1791.

Calvert county, [illegible]

THE subscriber is under the necessity of informing his creditors that he intends to petition the legislature at their next session for an act to liberate him from debts which he is now unable to discharge, as the number of suits already instituted against him render a payment impracticable.

FRANCIS KING.

Anne Arundel county, August 6th, 1791.

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act of insolvency for my relief, being unable to pay my debts.

ISAAC SIMMONS.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.